Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 24 NO. 7707. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY JANUARY 19 1885. FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

...MMONIA, ALUM, ...
...RE POWERFUL ...R USE IN ...

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

...Fruit Acid Powder Made by a ... with special regard to health. ... for a quarter of a century it has ... reliable test

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

...BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

...Flavoring Extracts. ... St. Louis, Mo

...TARR'S... Treatment, with ...nhaler, for every form of Catarrh, $1, ASK FOR

...RD'S RADICAL CURE ... Watery Discharges from the Nose and ... Sores in the Head Nervous Headache ... relieved. ... dislodged membrane ... aused and ... sweetened, smell and taste of ... caring to ... Dropping Into the Throat, Pains ... Dyspepsia, Sick, Weak, Nervous ... Sleep, etc. cured ... Radical Cure, One bottle (Catarrhal Solvent ... Sanford's Inhaler in one package, of all ... DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR ... Witch Hazel, an Ointment for ... Blotches, etc. ... Chemical Co., Boston

...SEXTINE... INVALUABLE FOR ...ERS, HEMORRHOIDS, CATARRH ...DNESS, PILES, SORE ...EYES, SORE FEET, etc., etc. ...DIRECTIONS OF POND'S EXTRACT ... THE MOST AND MOST DELICATE ... FOR LADIES, BOILING ... CONTRACT ... 50c., $1 50, $1 75 ... Catarrh Cure ... 75 ... Plaster ... 25 ... Inhaler (Glass Tube) 1 00 ... (Cotton) 50 ... Nasal Syringe ... 25 ... Medicated Paper ... 25 ... pages 18, 18, 21 and 22 ... which accompanies each bottle of ... Sent free on application ... DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR ... FREE OF APPLICATION TO ... MEYER BROS. CO., NEW YORK. ... BLUMAUER & CO. WOODWARD & CLARK ... MEYER BROS. and J. A. LOGAN

A Dangerous Case.

...Rochester, June 1 1882. ...ohn ... ago I was attacked with the ... and ... pains in my ... BROWN'S ... and off my toes and ... broke ... delicious ... me to hold me on my feet at times ... tried in vain to cure me, but to no ... HOME AND OTHER OPIATES ... months I was given up to ... by my wife ... Hop Bitters tell what Hop Bitters has done for ... got and gave me some. The first dose ... pain and seemed to go through my ... pain. ... eased me so much that I slept two ... I had not done for two months. Be... five bottles, I was well and at work as ... could, for over three weeks but I ... hard for my strength, and I am ... a hard ... takes with the most acute and painful ... through my system that ever was ... doctors again, and after several weeks ... crutches for crutches, as they said, ... them like my case and I said Hop ... him and would cure me. I pooled ... was so earnest I was induced to use ... four weeks I threw away my crutches ... lightly and kept on using the Bitters ... and I became as well as any man I ... to be or hold a vote ... Allen A Palmer, Mass trap... caught 216 fur bearing animals ... ROYAL ... ROYAL BAKING POWDER ... Absolutely Pure. ... powder never varies. A marvel of purity ... and wholesomeness. More economical than ... ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition ... with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or ... phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ... ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. ... T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco. ...'S PILLS ... 25 YEARS IN USE. ... Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age. ... SYMPTOMS OF A ... ORPID LIVER. ... of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in ... head, with a dull sensation in the ... part, Pain under the shoulder ... le, Fullness after eating, with a dis... nation to exertion of body or mind, ... ability of temper, Low spirits, with ... feeling of having neglected some duty, ... ziness, Dizziness before the eyes, Headache ... rt Dots before the eyes, Restlessness, with ... the night, Highly colored Urine, and ... dreams, Highly colored Urine, and ... CONSTIPATION. ... TT'S PILLS are especially adapted ... such cases, one dose effects such a ... change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. ... Increase the Appetite, and cause the ... Take on Flesh, thus the system is ... rished, and by their Tonic Action on the ... Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are ... duced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y. ... S A ... HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a ... BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE ... by a single application of this ... Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts ... instaneously. Sold by Druggists, or ... by express on receipt of $1. ... Factory, 44 Murray St., New York. ... COLLARS AND CUFFS ... FOR THE GENUINE ... LAUNDRIED BY ... TROY LAUNDRY ... NEW YORK. ... NOT THE LA-REE!

ST. JOHN'S STORY.

A Long Reply to the Charges of Clarkson.

HE DECLARES HE IS INNOCENT

Clarkson Replies to St. John's Statement and Challenges the Latter to Sue him for Libel—Some one has Lied

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—Representatives of the press called on ex-Governor St. John this evening, at his room at the National hotel, and obtained from him a verbatim copy of the statement he promised to give the public regarding the charges contained against him in letters and interviews recently published by Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Legate. This copy was compared, word by word, with the statement written by Mr. St. John and bears, like the original, his signature. Following is the statement:

NATIONAL HOTEL,
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 17.

J. S. Clarkson of the Des Moines *Register*, and a member of the national committee of the republican party, after a great deal of goading and conference with his friend, J. B. McCullough, of the *Globe-Democrat*, of St. Louis, at last gives to the public what he calls evidences to prove that I proposed to sell out to the republicans, and thus betray the prohibition party.

AN EXTRACT FROM CLARKSON'S LETTER.

In Mr. Clarkson's letter published in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 8th inst., he says:

To my knowledge he did make overtures, through a friend from his own state, by which he offered, I paid $25,000 in cash, to withdraw as a candidate altogether, or to stay in the field and "feather his nest especially in the Kansas [illegible]. He was asked, in order to prove the sincerity of his offer, to withdraw from Ohio the last week before the October election in that state. He did this under the plea, which he said he would give, of getting a sore throat, and with the friends I have mentioned, went first to Pittsburg next to Philadelphia and finally to New York, where he hoped to meet some one on the part of the republican national committee who would be ready to make the deal and pay the cash.

ST. JOHN'S MOVEMENTS.

My appointments for the campaign were made by the national committee of the prohibition party, at Chicago, September 18. It was arranged for me to speak in Ohio as follows: At Springfield October 3, Delaware October 4, Akron October 5, and Oberlin October 6. I filled every one of these appointments, and one more, and there who attended my meetings, I feel sure, will do me the justice to say that I didn't "feather" my speeches either.

Having thus completed my work in Ohio, without having a "sore throat," or pretending to have one, in accordance with the programme made for me by the committee, I proceeded, on the morning of the 9th of October, to Adrian, Michigan, where, at 2 P. M. that day, I addressed, in the open air, nearly 10,000 people, going the same evening to Detroit, where I addressed a large audience in the Grand opera house.

The next morning, in company with D. P. Shepardorf, of Charlotte, Michigan, and one of the members of the national committee, and several other prominent prohibitionists, I started for my next appointment, at Kalamazoo, making several short speeches on the way, and addressing a meeting in Kalamazoo both in the afternoon and evening.

From Kalamazoo I went with other prohibition workers to Flint, Michigan where, at 2 P. M., October 9, I addressed a large open-air meeting, leaving there, in company with David Preston, prohibition candidate for governor of Michigan, in the evening, for Detroit, from which city, that night at 12 o'clock, I started via Buffalo for Philadelphia, arriving there about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 10th. I spoke in the Academy of Music on the evening of the 11th. I spent a good portion of the day of the 12th with R. J. Burdette at Ardmore, eight miles from the city.

On the 13th I addressed a meeting in Monument square, Baltimore, and the [illegible] another meeting the same evening in East Baltimore.

That night at 12 o'clock, I started for Brooklyn, New York, where on the evening of the 14th I spoke in the rink, the 15th at Middleton, Connecticut, the 16th at Worcester, Massachusetts, the 17th at Chickering hall, New York city, the 18th at Newark, New Jersey, and thence to western New York, where I held eight meetings. Every one of the foregoing meetings was in strict pursuance to the appointments made for me by the national prohibition committee. I have not been in or passed through Pittsburg for nearly two years.

HIS TRAVELING COMPANION.

Mr. George R. Scott formerly of the New York *Weekly Witness*, joined me at Oberlin, Ohio, October 6, and traveled with me and attended all the meetings from that time up to and including the one at Newark, New Jersey, October 18. He, and no other acquaintance, accompanied me from Michigan to Philadelphia, nor did I on the way see any friend or acquaintance from my "own state."

Mr. Clarkson further says in his *Tribune* letter of the 9th "I may add that neither the national committee nor any one acting for it ever made an overture or proposition of any kind to S. John. All that it did was to listen and discuss overtures and propositions made to it through the medium which he employed to reach it." Yet in the same letter he convicts himself, for he says "He (myself) was asked, in order to prove the sincerity of his offer, to withdraw from Ohio the last week before the October election in that state." Who was there in this transaction to doubt my "sincerity" but Mr. Clarkson? Put further on he says "Things which were demanded of St. John as to his movements in Ohio were pledged by that friend, and carried out by St. John." Three parties are referred to. First, the party that made the demand; second, the man that gave the pledge, and third, myself, who "carried it out." Now, I submit that there must have been somebody to have named the "things which were demanded," and who could it have been but Clarkson and yet he says that "all that the committee did was to listen to and discuss overtures and propositions made to it." If Mr. Clarkson was an honest man why did he not indignantly refuse to entertain such propositions?

THE LEGATE LETTER.

Put finally Mr. Clarkson names Louis F. Legate, of Leavenworth, Kan., as the long supposed name of this middle man, and produces to publish what he claims to be Legate's letter, which, whether genuine or not, surpasses further to show up Clarkson's perfidy. When does Clarkson tell the truth in this controversy? Who, Clarkson? What was their relations? Let Clarkson write Mr. Legate, tell Here is what the associated press reports him as saying, the 13th inst.: "I was acting as the agent going the wish of Mr. Clarkson, as member of the national committee and those with which he was associated in such a night was some."

But what does Mr. Legate say about my guilt? Let us give his own words, published in the *Topeka State Journal*, Topeka, Kan., the 14th inst. Here they are: "That Governor St. John had never talked to him on the subject, I never offered to make any terms with the republicans, that St. John could never authorize him to make any propositions, and that if I ever did he had done so was a willful [illegible] to injure St. John and was down by those who had been using on him." Thus Mr. Clarkson's own words, Legate's and his own letter, my agent, I am exonerated from all complicity in the matter.

Further I said I saw Legate in Topeka, Oct. 14, and he then said that he never [illegible] that he [illegible] whose interest" with the republicans in Ohio for the express purpose of making a publication of which he did on the evening of October 14 in answer to an address delivered by me that day.

MR. CLARKSON'S CHARGES.

Put to throw a little more light on Clarkson's position in this whole matter bear what his friend Mr. McCullough says in an interview published in the *Post* of St. Louis, the 20th ult. "Mr. Clarkson, of the Des Moines, Iowa, *Register*, who was a member of the committee, and who had charge of the department which conducted the negotiations, has proof of the fact. This is in such shape that he is bound to some extent, and can't use it, but one fact is certain—I am sure of it—St. John wanted $35,000 and $40 a picture." Now I submit to the candid judgment of every good man and woman, by partisan prejudice, even though I should interpose no word in my own defense, don't the statements of Clarkson, Legate and McCullough show that there was a plan laid to either fleece money from the treasury of the national republican committee, or to bribe me to betray an honest, sincere and conscientious minority, and thus prevent a fair expression of the will of the people, and through such corrupt means gain victory for the republican party? Failing in this, and smarting under the lash of political defeat and blasted hopes, to crown the infamy, Legate is treacherously betrayed, and offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of corruption. And these are my accusers!

AS TO SENATOR PLUMB.

But it has been charged that I secured early in the campaign from Senator Plumb a letter introducing Legate to the national committee as a person authorized to act and speak for him. (sic.) To which I reply that I have not seen Senator Plumb for nearly a year, and have had no correspondence with him since Mr. Baum was nominated, and never requested him or anybody else to do any such thing; and Senator Plumb is not likely to publish anything that he [illegible] me touching this matter.

It will be observed that it is stated that I had written letters to "W. Boggs, state organizer for Ohio, A. F. Corry of Samantha, Ala., Mr. Ferguson of Columbus and Prof. W. G. Brost of Oberlin." Now I respectfully ask these men if any letter or letters or other communications were ever received from me that tend to throw any light on this question, to publish the facts.

Again it is charged "there are several gentlemen who could help prove that I took out to the Democrats and the latter of the Chicago *Tribune* to that effect, and Senator Gorman of Maryland is another." Now, while I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with either of these gentlemen I respectfully request them, in the interest of common fairness, if they have any evidence that criminates me in a wrong to the public.

SUPERFICIALS.

I didn't go to Philadelphia with Mr. Legate from Philadelphia to New York with him, but I did, when in Philadelphia, the night of the 11th of October, in answer to a request made through the columns of the New York *Tribune* of that date by what purported to be "the New York State Temperance assembly," that I withdraw from the campaign, write an open letter published in New York and Philadelphia papers of the 14th in reply to said request, in which I said that I should neither withdraw nor assume a neutral position but would continue the fight with the same vigor as long as I live and the flag of our country waved its protecting folds over legalized rum shops. I was never in the headquarters of either the democratic or republican party, and to this day don't know where they were located, nor did I during the campaign ever speak, write or telegraph to, or ever to my knowledge see any member of the national or state committees of either of said parties nor did I receive a penny in pledge or promise, directly or indirectly, from any political party, committee or other organization, except my legitimate expenses, amounting to less than $500, paid by the national committee of the prohibition party. Nor did I ever do, or propose to do or omit to do anything for the purpose of decreasing the prohibition vote, or increase the vote of either of the other political parties. Now for "get sore throat," or pretend "to get sore throat," and I think my own the republican party will not claim that I "feathered" my speeches. And I again challenge my defamers to prove to the contrary.

"With charity for all and malice toward none," I now submit this statement to the people, with a firm conviction and full realization that for the truth thereof I am to answer to God.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

CLARKSON'S REPLY.

He Boldly Challenges St. John to Bring Suit for Libel.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—St. John's dispatch from St. Paul did not reach Des Moines till after midnight, and Clarkson had merely time to glance over it. He said:

It is more of a confession than a contradiction. He deals only in quibble, and craftily evades the main facts. He virtually rests the whole case on the assertion that Legate's claim to be his agent was false and that the Legate letter, as printed, is a forgery. He knows that both of our assertions are untrue. He knows, too, that if what he now asserts was not untrue he could get a letter from Plumb vindicating both himself and Legate. The latter came to me as St. John's agent, with a letter from Plumb, which showed that the Kansas senator knew Legate was acting for St. John, and that he was authorized to act for him.

ST. JOHN CHALLENGED.

Why does he not bring a letter from Plumb to deny these facts which I gave to the public in the *Globe-Democrat* interview, and Senator Gorman of Maryland as another.

H W S

The Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1885.

NOT DUE TO POLITICS.

It is a very common thing for party orators and party newspapers to attribute "hard times" when they occur, to something in the conduct of the party opposed to them. The remedy always prescribed is, "Vote out party up and vote the other party down." Many republican journals have attributed the extraordinary depression of industry and business experienced during the last two months to the election of Cleveland, and many journals have been saying that it was only necessary to wait for the inauguration of Cleveland, when the boom of democratic rule will immediately restore prosperity to the country.

Pitiful as is the shallowness of this twaddle, it is exceedingly common, and many appear to believe in it. The real guilty on which it is based is a form of the error which leads great writers to imagine that some singular power over the laws of industry, production and trade resides in the government and is exercised by it; that the prosperity of the individuals depends rather on the government than on his own intelligence, foresight, judgment and industry, and that it is the duty of the government to take care of all the people subject to it, to see that all are always prosperous, and that one person shall not accumulate property faster than another.

It is unfortunate that men do not stop to consider the industrial and financial situation—do not recognize the fact that excessive product on, whether of manufactured goods or of grain, meat or any other commodity, involves a shrinkage in nominal values, and a shrinkage in prices involves commercial and industrial depression—and this is true regardless of party ascendency, regardless of protection or free trade. Such depressions occur periodically, not only in this country, but all over the world. There have been no general elections in Europe, yet all industries are more depressed there than on this side of the Atlantic. A so-called "boom," whether commercial or industrial, is generally the forerunner of depression and hard times, but "booms" are inseparable from commercial and industrial liberty, and we must, per force, accept the bad consequences along with the good. People should not lose their heads in prosperity or in adversity, and farmers, manufacturers and traders should intelligently consider the entire situation.

We shall have presently what mob call "better times." Revival of industry and trade may not come for a year or two, indeed, but it will come. Pretty certainly it will come before the close of the Cleveland administration, and then we shall find many democratic organs exclaiming that it is "all due to the benefits of democratic rule," just as the corresponding class of republican organs are now saying the present collapsed condition of industry and trade is due to the late election, and that no one had a right to expect anything else.

POOLING CONTRACT VOID.

A year ago the Calumet and Hecla, the Quincy and other Michigan copper mining companies entered into an agreement to pool the products of their mines. The Calumet and Hecla Company were to make all sales of copper and none of the others were to sell any. The agreement was to continue one year. In August another agreement was executed, substantially the same as the first, except that it was to continue until March, 1886. In accordance with this agreement the Calumet and Hecla Company made contracts with European companies for the sale and delivery, during the per ods covered by the agreement, of many thousand tons of copper. A part of the consideration of this contract was that no more copper should be sold by the companies for exportation, during the period mentioned, and the European parties agreed that none of the copper should be reimported into the United States. The Quincy company violate I the agreement by undertaking to sell copper on its own account to parties in Europe, and the other companies at once began a suit to compel it to remain in the pool. On this suit a preliminary injunction was obtained restraining the Quincy company from carrying out its contracts of sales. At the hearing before Judge Lawrence in the supreme court of New York, on a motion to continue the injunction, the Quincy company argued that the contracts were executed for the purpose of carrying into effect agreements which they had made to combine with each other, to prevent free competition among themselves in selling copper, and to enable the Calumet and Hecla company to control the amount of Lake Superior copper which should be put on the market, and also to control and keep up beyond what they would otherwise be, the prices at which copper should be sold during the continuance of the contracts, and that this combination was an act injurious to trade and commerce and contrary to the public policy and hence was illegal and void. This defense has been decided valid by Judge Lawrence, who has declared the pooling contract void, as it was a restraint of trade and against public policy. His decision, however, does not prevent the plaintiff corporations from recovering damages in an action at law for any injury suffered by them through the violation of the contract.

The case possesses general interest as showing how the managers of the great monopolies in this country combine to interfere with what are called the natural laws of trade, but that they place restrictions upon trade more oppressive than those which they complain of when imposed by general or local legislation. In other words, they are not willing to abide by their much-vaunted principle that things will regulate themselves, if the state will let them alone, but insist upon making all the regulations themselves. The case is also of much general interest as showing that the courts of this country are competent to and the people in resisting the attempts of monopolists to regulate trade, and that they are more learned from year to year to interpose their power in the interest of public policy. As we remarked a few days ago, if the people fully understood the extent of their power under existing laws to relieve themselves of the oppression of monopolies, they would have less reason for asking additional legislation upon this subject.

John Taylor, the head of the Mormon church, swore positively while a witness in court a few days ago that he had no knowledge whatever in relation to a certain matter about which he was questioned. The next Sunday he alluded to the matter in his discourse, and as all his hearers knew that he had committed deliberate perjury in swearing that he was ignorant as to that of which they knew he had full knowledge, he thought it fit to explain that when he testified as he did, he meant that he had no knowledge of the matter which he chose to impart. This is the Mormon idea and it is religiously adhered to, that if a Mormon is required to tell under oath anything in relation to which his church forbids him to testify, he must commit perjury. With such a state of affairs it is obvious that any trial in which any Mormon is a witness or a juror, may be at any moment converted into a farce, a mere travesty on justice.

The Philadelphia *Press* recently published a valuable summary of state legislation on the liquor question, from which it appears that five states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa and Kansas—have prohibitory laws. Fifteen states and territories have more or less stringent "high license" or "local option" laws. These are Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota and Washington. The other states and territories either have no laws or, having them, do not try to enforce them.

A Tennessee court has decided, in a case where a colored woman holding a first class ticket was ejected from a railroad train because she would not go into the smoking car, but insisted upon riding in a coach reserved for white passengers, that the railroad company is liable in damages, and the woman was awarded $500. The case was tried under a state law, and the judge declared that even if there were no statute upon the subject, the plaintiff's right to recover would be equally good at common law.

THE QUESTION OF RATES.

There is a plain disposition on the part of the legislature to undertake the regulation of the rates of carrying freights and passengers on the railroads of the state. While the power of the legislature over the subject is undoubted, that power, if it is to be invoked with beneficial results, must be exercised in an intelligent and reasonable manner. Every member of the legislature seems disposed to concede this. It cannot be the wish of any reasonable person to see the power of the state exercised in an arbitrary fashion, with hurtful results.

Discussion of the subject is new in Oregon since there is talk of establishing maximum rates by law. The first question is whether maximum rates can safely be made. This opens a wide field of inquiry. To fix a maximum rate for carrying passengers may be easy enough. It may be made so much per mile for each passenger carried, and, as passengers are told by the head but accommodations are equal, there is no difficulty. But how about the maximum rate for freight? Shall the statutes declare that there shall be no greater charge for moving freight than say four cents a ton per mile? And can this be made to work without injury to the country as well as to the railroads?

A car load of salt or coal from Portland to Dayton, Or., or from Portland to Pendleton, could not pay a high rate. It would be necessary to carry it cheaply, if it were carried at all. But a car load of dry goods or other valuable merchandise could pay a much higher rate without any addition whatever to the price at which the goods were sold. Now if the maximum rate is four cents a ton per mile the railroad company cannot charge more for carrying the goods, no matter what their value it would be unable to charge a rate on costly goods which would partly reimburse or equalize the expense of carrying the cheaper commodities at such charges as they would bear or could pay, and the result would be that the consumers of high priced goods would have an advantage in transportation charges over the consumers of goods of lower values. It would hardly be possible to go through the whole schedule of commodities and fix differential rates in the statutes and yet on the very threshold of the subject we find that there must be differential rates, but uniform rates are impracticable, and that the charges for carrying goods must be based to some extent at least on the value they possess. If, therefore, the doctrine of maximum rates is to be adopted it can hardly go with safety beyond a few of the leading commodities of the common and cheaper sort,—say wheat and flour, lumber, salt and coal. Uniform rates to cover all classes of freight are out of the question.

On this point the railroad commission of California, in their report just made to the governor of that state, say: "The freight schedule is more than any other sub ect to all the varying conditions and vicissitudes known to railroad service, and involves the study and application of such factors as distance and direction of movement, volume, class and general character of the traffic. Reaching out and away from fertile valleys by navigable rivers, over mountain grades and curvatures, through tunnels and loops, to diversified resources and unequal supplies, it demonstrates to an experimental certainty the absolute absurdity of uniform rates, and makes the reason and justice of differential charges so plain that a wayfaring corporation, though a fool, could not err therein."

In California the railroad commission have full power over the whole subject. They say: "Where nature has made a difference the commission, by differential rates, has made, and will continue to make, a corresponding distinction. Thus conceding their natural advantages to seventy or more favored localities by seashore, it extends to a hundred mountain towns, not the best or cheapest, but better and cheaper communication."

The subject is not a simple one. On the contrary, it is infinitely varied and complex, and it is to be dealt with in a way that will not do the public more hurt than good every step must be cautiously taken.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

One great advantage possessed by the United States over other nations is the almost unlimited area of tillable land open to cultivation by those who care to engage in the occupation of farming. Even in the older states there are hundreds of thousands of acres that might be turned to good account, but so long as the rich and easily-farmed lands of the west are open to settlement on such favorable terms the less desirable spots in the eastern and middle states will be measurably neglected. "The country," then, and especially that vague and vast region known as "the west," will be the asylum for all who fail to find employment in "the city," and whenever trade languishes and labor is depressed so as to threaten prolonged want and destitution, relief must be sought through the agency of the plow.

An inquiry into the condition of tenement-house life in New York reveals the fact that one-fourth of the whole population of the United States are crowded into the cities, while in 1800 only one-twentieth were so congregated. The bad effects of swarming into cities like bees into hives are not confined to the tenement houses. These exhibit enough of poverty, sickness and death, but they embrace scarcely a tithe of the destroying influences at work in our social organism. The difference between living in city and country, as regards the sanitary, physical and moral welfare of the people, is not inaptly expressed in Cowper's line "God made the country and man made the town."

It is a startling truth that nearly 70 per cent. of the mortality of New York city occurs in tenement houses, and a still larger proportion of what are known as epidemic or filth diseases is attributable to the packing of large masses of human beings in ill-ventilated apartments. All the conditions of comfortable and healthful living are lacking in portions of all large cities, and those who have families to rear and yet lack the means essential to the procurement of proper accommodations should flee to the country as to a place of refuge.

It is most remarkable that people will continue to flock into the cities and take all the risks to health, prosperity and even life itself which are involved in a struggle for existence therein, when they could with so little effort and so little sacrifice procure for themselves comfortable homes in the country, where they would not only be free from the dread of panics and poverty, but would almost certainly attain to that independence which is the aim and ambition of every head of a family.

The act on of the bank of England directors, in ordering that clerks who get less than $500 a year must not marry, introduces a new rule into the banking business. It is said to have caused no little sensation in the newspapers, and naturally the young women are rushing the directors by letters to the *Times*. The question as an element of banking practice, is a novel one, and its full application would raise several interesting questions. On the scale suggested, would a young man be justified in going to see his girl at a salary of $500 a year? Or, if with less than $750 a year, he should have the care of a widowed mother or a disabled father, fall into his hands, would the eminently respectable bank directors require him to refuse these burdens for fear the bank might suffer? If a man has the requisite amount to marry on, will the bank of England consent to his paying more than one child until he gets his salary put up to $1000? The admixture of those ill the domestic relations with the dry details of discounts and deposits gives the banking business quite a romantic tinge.

On the part of the ring of spoils men who are running the city there is an intense desire to get a special city assessor. Such an official, under their direction, would double or quadruple the valuation of property, and then the revenue would afford pickings and steal ngs worth something. A poor Democracy is sadly hampered for want of funds.

It does not cost over four cents a pound to refine sugar, while at present it is long at or below a cost of one-half cent a pound. Cuban sugar now bears a lower quotation in New York than at any time since 1854-5.

The Jeffersonian simplicity with which it was proposed to inaugurate Cleveland, receives several highly ornamental additions from the committee in charge of the arrangements at Washington. This body takes its simplicity after the style of Oliver Wendell Holmes' poetry. It does not want any of your gumshoes and overgrown professions, and will be satisfied with one occupying the mile from the capitol to the treasury building. It does not seem der it wise to dance the new administration into power with a costly and expensive ball. So it puts up with one which will only take in 12,000 people at five dollars each and will spend the $60,000 of receipts on the music, supper and such decorations as the government cannot furnish.

THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

The condition of affairs at the state insane asylum was pretty fully reported in the governor's message. In the report of the medical superintendent, Dr. H. Carpenter, additional facts of general interest are presented, and some suggestions of value are made. During the period embraced in this report, from October 22, 1883, to November 30, 1884, there were 182 admissions in addition to those received from the East Portland asylum. Of this number, seventeen were readmissions. It is gratifying to note that no suicide or serious accident has occurred. Of the 165 discharges, 55 were considered recovered. Since the opening of the new asylum 46 deaths have occurred, several of which closely followed admission, and in respect to these cases the superintendent says it was a mistake on the part of friends to send them to the asylum. He also calls attention to the mistake of friends, which causes great injury to patients, in practicing deception to get them to the asylum. It is better, he says, to treat them with frankness, as they are treated upon their arrival, being informed that their minds are believed to be not right and that they are brought to the asylum for treatment. As many as possible are kept engaged in some light employment "as experience has shown that employment comes first in the mental treatment of insanity." Attention is called to the difficulty of finding suitable employment for men during the winter months, when no work can be done upon the farm. But amusements are afforded them, and religious services are held nearly every Sunday which about 150 patients attend with interest.

It is unfortunate that there is not a sufficient appropriation for returning patients to their homes, and for their support until they can find employment. The various railroad and steamboat lines have kindly issued half-fare tickets to many of the discharged patients. But as the superintendent says, "it would be but human and a wise economy to make ample provision for the return of the destitute to their acquaintances."

From the tables accompanying this report it appears that of the 182 admitted to the new asylum, 104 were natives of the United States, 61 of foreign countries and 17 unknown nativity. The great majority of them were between the ages of 20 and 50 years. The laboring class furnishes the largest number 39, and next to that the farmers have the largest representation among the patients, there being 27 farmers and 12 hot sewives of farmers. There was but one sheep-herder. Of the supposed causes of insanity, in emperance shows the largest number of victims, 28, one of which was a female. Vile habits caused the insanity of 18. The cause of 66 cases is put down as unknown. Of these, the cause of whose malady is known, if we include in the number 9 cases caused by domestic trouble, it appears that 55 of the 122 were the fault of the patients. Married life failed to preserve the sanity of 48 males and 21 females. On the other hand, single life seems to have told less severely upon females, seventy-seven single males and only eighteen single females being among the patients. It appears that two, one male and one female, were discharged because they were not insane. The regimen of the patients appears to be good and sufficient, and the proportion of the "recovered" and the "improved" is gratifyingly large. The legislature should promptly provide for a different system of sewerage, as the health, not only of the inmates but of the residents of the surrounding neighborhood, is menaced by the present bad arrangement. Proper protection against danger from fire should also be afforded at once.

The navigation of the Willamette river ough to be free, but as that is not at present attainable, there should be as near an approach to free navigation as possible. The bill introduced by Mr. Ready to reduce the toll for passing through the locks at Oregon City is a move in the right direction. The rate which his bill proposes to establish is half the present rate for freight per ton, and less than half the present rate for passengers, and is, perhaps as great a reduction as the legislature ought to make under the circumstances. The committee to whom this bill is referred will doubtless give the subject careful consideration, and if they find that a greater reduction should be made, will amend the bill accordingly.

John Swinton says that the journal known—though not widely—as *John Swinton's Paper*, must be better supported or he will have to cease publication. John teaches the doctrine of no rent, no property, no pay, and he should not complain if his subscribers indorse his theories to the extent of not paying him.

A reader at Alkali who missed several numbers of THE OREGONIAN during the blockade desires to know what was done with the bill to forfeit the Northern Pacific land grant. The bill has no yet been passed by congress. Only the bill to forfeit the Oregon Central grant has become a law.

"Mr. Hume, what do you consider the object of legislation?" asked Lord Russell. "The greatest good to the greatest number." "What do you consider the greatest number?" "Number one," replied Hume. Are the conditions very different in Oregon from the conditions in England?

BOTH SIDES.

A Personal Discussion of the Antagonisms at Salem.

SALEM, 17th January.

At the Chemeketa hotel last night, I fell in with Hon. G. A. Wagner, formerly a member of the legislature and for several years a close attendant upon its sessions. Mr. Wagner is from Benton county, the very center and headquarters of the pro udice town and Portland, which has divided the republican majority into sectional factions, and he has been an advisor and an active agent in the Ash-Portland fight during the past week. We naturally talked of the things going on about us. "What," I asked, is the cause of this political ill feeling? To me it seems utterly without reason. Portland has not gobbled up the lion's share of either the honors or profits of politics. One senator is a Portland man, another senator and the governor are from eastern Oregon, our congressman-elect and the state printer are from southern Oregon, the secretary of state and state treasurer are from Marion, and the superintendent of public instruction is from your own county of Benton.

The president of the senate last session was a valley man and the speaker of the house was from Columbia county. And as to the present organization of the legislature Portland as a locality has been left completely out, and both houses are entirely dominated so far as their chairmanships are concerned, by valley men. Portland has but two men—Senator Dolph and Congressman George—in conspicuous station. Besides Mr. George is as much a Linn county as a Multnomah man. And in the matter of representation Multnomah has but ten members in the legislature, when a fair apportionment based upon population would give her fifteen or sixteen. Multnomah says double the taxes of any other county. And as regards party considerations, Multnomah furnishes nearly all the money subscribed for national and state elections, she furnishes the organization and in the end she gives the majorities which elect. Leaving out the majority there last come, the republican nominee for congress would have been beaten, and if only ten members of the legislature were replaced by democrats, the opposition would have a majority of six on joint ballot, and consequently the senator to be elected would be a democrat. And if you choose to look at this matter from a business point of view, the county has a greater many obligations to Portland. To a great extent, perhaps in equal proportion, the obligation is reciprocal, but it is certainly true that the country is hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of dollars in debt to Portland. On every side here I hear criticisms, and sometimes downright abuse, of Portland business men, and yet the Portland banks, if they wanted to do it, could to-morrow hang the sheriff's red flag in front of five of every six stores in the Willamette valley and could throw half the farmers of the state into bankruptcy. Of course Portland finds its advantage in not urging foreclosures in a season of hard times, and it is perhaps more from a hasty glance than from a sense of affection for the country that our bankers and jobbers are lenient. But the business men are over the handing one in another localities, and it is silly to look for sentiment in such matters. To me all this ill nature seems in effect of unreasonable prejudice on the part of country people against city people, or, perhaps, in your special locality it is prompted by an imaginary conflict of interests between your Yaquina Bay railroad and the roads which terminate at Portland. But whatever its cause and whatever as to give, it seems to me that snub and insult are poor returns for political and business favors. And I suppose as the party's republican majority now its own members looks like pure ingratitude.

You are correct enough, replied Mr. Wagner, in your statements of fact. As regards the business matters you mention I have this to say, that if we are under obligations to Portland she is equally indebted to us. She has sat in the door of our commerce and has grown rich from our labor. She can well afford to be lenient, so you call it, for her wealth is a picture of the country's toil, every dollar of it. The Willamette valley could get along without Portland much better than Portland could get along without the valley, and you are quite right in saying that there is no sentiment in business. We have not looked for it. As to any feeling of railroad rivalry on the part of our people, that is absurd. Our little road, as compared to the railroad system centering in Portland, is as a pigmy to a giant. The truth is that as a section we have no great grievance, and as republicans we are under strong bonds of sympathy. This hostility, which certainly exists here and which has root in the minds of all our people at home, springs from another cause and is what it is not easy to explain in a way to make it appear in proportion to its effect. Year after year and session after session we of the country have been treated by the Portland people and by the Multnomah delegation, as if we were a lower order of beings. At Salem here, the Portland members have proceeded upon the idea that they were made of a finer kind of clay than we are. The only legislation which has seemed worth attention to them has been that desired by Portland. They have acted toward us with haughty disregard of courtesy and very often, indeed, of common good manners. It is not possible to enumerate the thousand irritations which, together, form a great grievance, but we have suffered under them one a day time, and every man of us feels something of bitterness in his heart. We have not forgotten a thousand small indignities put upon us, nor have we forgotten that it was the ancient effrontery of Portland that threw the great Mitchell disturbance upon us last year. We feel that we are just as intelligent and quite as good every way as the Multnomah people. We do not admit any natural or other inferiority, and we do not propose to be sat down upon or treated as poor boys at a frolic any longer. Our end of the country is just now showing its power, and we intend to show it whenever there is good cause for it. I must say that the recent delegation, as a whole, shows better spirit than some former delegations have. If they are disposed to be part of the legislature in good nature and in harmony, they will find that in the end they will have cause to regard the valley people as friends, and the valley republicans as brethren.

L. H.

NEW TO-DAY.

ROOMS AND BOARD—ONE GENTLEMANLY PUR-nished front room with folding bed and one single room with fire. Bill fare: table and home comforts. Apply 281 Sixth street. 16[illegible]

EXECUTION—DELIVERER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an execution issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, and to me directed and delivered, upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1884, in favor of Thomas Cavanaugh, plaintiff, and against Thomas Cavanaugh, defendant, for the sum of $[illegible] and costs of suit, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] and will, on Saturday, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Portland, in said county and state, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to said property. Dated this 16th day of January, A. D. 1885. [illegible] Sheriff.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 136 First st.

A FEW GOOD OFFICES FOR RENT CHEAP AT GARDNER HOUSE, 105 First st.

FINE DRESS MAKING. MISS HITT, THE LEADER.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT 71 Tenth st.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE GRAND SALE OF FINE GOODS AT BURKE & McDONNELL'S THIS DAY.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room with all modern conveniences. Call at 110 Fourth st.

NOTICE—ALL BILLS INCURRED BY ANYONE other than myself will not be paid. H. FOREMAN.

LOST—SINCE LAST FALL, RED CARD CASE, CONtaining several cards and other memoranda. Finder will please leave at 58 Charles Jost.

FOR RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, at 74 Second st. J. W. WOODRUM.

DRESSMAKING—MISS O. E. BURRIS DESIRES to inform her friends and the public generally that she has opened rooms at 131 Second st., over Mrs. Hall's millinery store, where she will be pleased to see all who may favor her with their patronage. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

S. B. BRIGGS, Insurance Broker and Adjuster, 71 Stark st. Insurance placed outside of this company at favorable rates. A word to the wise is sufficient.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets of six rooms, everything new and in perfect condition. Will be sacrificed for cash. Address Furniture, this office.

WANTED—100 axe men for clearing and same number of rock men for the Canadian Pacific railroad; comfortable quarters and fair wages. Apply to R. D. PITT, 9 Washington street.

Ladies, do not fail to attend the auction sale of silks and velvets to-day, as this sale will last a few days only. Rare bargains today. J. Pilger, 3 First street.

A. B. Richardson, Auctioneer.

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & CO. Orders promptly filled. Factory Webfoot Saw Mill. Office, room 16, First National Bank building.

ON MONDAY MORNING THE THIRD STREET BOOTERY, No. 3, will display 200 pairs of Kid Gloves. One third of the lot is slightly crushed and will be sold at 25 cents per pair, balance at 50 and 75 cents—worth from $1 to $2.

SCHOOL CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIdate for school clerk of District No. 1 at the election to be held March 7th, 1885, and I take this opportunity to thank my friends and the voters of the district for their very cordial support last March and respectfully ask their further support at the approaching election. 19jan1 T. T. STROBLE.

WANTED—HOUSE WITH NO CHILDREN; MUST be within walking distance of the Portland Hotel. Address, stating terms, P. O. box 1, Portland.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a dairy farm. Must be a good milker and understand the care of cows. Address, with reference, Dairy, this office

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

L N GILMAN C. M. STEVENS

GILMAN & CO.,

auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No 42 FIRST st, bet FIRE AND ASH.

AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, stoves, chandise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular Sales—Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 o clock A.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

[illegible]

ALBUMS, Etc.

[illegible] on MONDAY [illegible]

T. C. E. McBREEN'S

ON MONDAY JAN 19 1885,

[illegible] Fancy Goods, Crockery, Glassware, Hall Goods, also Hall [illegible] Metal Frames, [illegible] Hall for Dressmakers or Milliners.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

We are [illegible] the undersigned, Assignee of the

STATE OF KING CHONG & CO.

Insolvent Debtors.

[illegible] Auction at our Salesroom on FIRST street, on

Wednesday, January 21, 1885

At 10 o clock A.M.,

THE STOCK OF

this, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Etc.

[illegible] part of the Flannels, Drilling, [illegible] Vests, Pants, Blankets, Over [illegible] Hosiery Gloves, Shirts, Jackets, Thread, Hamilk's also four Domestic Sewing Machines.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL NOTICES

BRITISH BARK RENFREWSHIRE CAPTAD Cummings, from Glasgow.—Neither the undersigned consignees of the above vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew of the same.

JAMES LADLAW & CO. Consignees.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.—ADMIRALTY.—Seizure The Emma Hume.—United States of America, District of Oregon, ss. Whereas, a libel has been filed in the district court of the United States, for the district of Oregon, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1884, by Mr. James F. Watson, proctor, in a cause of contract and damage, civil and maritime, against the steam schooner Emma Hume, her tackle apparel machinery and furniture, and praying the usual process and monition of the court that all persons interested in the said steam schooner Emma Hume, her tackle apparel machinery and furniture may be cited to appear and answer the premises, and all due proceedings being had that the same may be decreed to be sold and the proceeds thereof deposited according to law. Therefore in pursuance of said monition under the seal of said court, issued and delivered on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1884, I do hereby give notice generally unto all persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in the said vessel called the "Emma Hume," her tackle, apparel machinery and furniture to appear before the said court, at the city of Portland, in said district on the 24 day of February, A. D. 1885, if it be a court day or else on the next court day thereafter at 10 o clock A. M. in the forenoon of said day and there to answer the said libel and to make such allegations in said behalf as to [illegible] and to [illegible] of said vessel, and to proceed [illegible] Dated at Portland in said district, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1885. PEN UMBRA KELLY, U. S. Marshal for the district of Oregon. J. F. WATSON, Proctor for libellant.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS For Indian supplies, and for the erection of grist mill, and for school houses.—Department of the Interior, office of Indian affairs, Spokane Falls, W. T. Jan 13, 1885.

Postponement.—The Hon Secretary of the Interior granted authority to postpone above named letting to Tuesday January 20, 1885, owing to the blockade. H. P. B. & N. and N. P. R. R.

C. H. DICKSON Special U. S. Indian Agent.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, Smith Bros. & Watson is dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented for payment within 30 days, either of the undersigned, who are authorized to receipt for all accounts due the firm. (Signed) F. L. SMITH, C. S. SMITH, J. F. WATSON.

Portland Or Jan 12 1885.

The plant of the late firm of Smith Bros. & Watson, which has been purchased by The Smith & Watson Iron Works. Signed) F. L. SMITH, Pres. J. F. WATSON Sec.

NOTICE OF CO PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP under the firm name and style of Pope & Young, for the purpose of carrying on the business heretofore conducted by the undersigned, Pope will continue the business at the Old Pool Exchange warehouse Terminal block.

GEO. POPE.

Portland Or Jan 1 1885.

NOTICE OF CO PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire stocks and business interests of Meyers, Hodge Davis & Co. and Hu Woodard & Co. have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the important and wholesale and jobbing trade heretofore and at this city under the name and style of

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD.

We thanks for the patronage extended to the [illegible] we hope by personal attention and a strict [illegible] to the wants of the trade to merit a liberal continuance.

GEO W SNELL,
MAURICE HEITSHU,
C H WOODARD,
F K ARNOLD,

Portland Or Jan 1 1885.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

S. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MASON) and successor to H. Abraham, wholesale and commission merchant Nos. 2 and 4 North st. Portland Or

O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor Front and Alder sts. Portland Or

IRE LEVY COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic dried and canned fruits, nuts, spices, etc. No 122 Fi st st. Consignments of Oregon and Washington produce solicited.

OHN & REED 10 FRONT STREET, FARM and country produce a specialty

JON & BREHE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N Front st. Portland Or

EN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE merchants, Front and D Sts. Portland, Or

BARTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer 142 Front street.

LOR, YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS AND commission Merchants agents for San Juan del Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street cor Ash st

LER & WEST—J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST, commission merchants in general and dairy produce 11 Front st between Washington and Stark.

ON CHURCH & CO SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour and grain bags, etc. N W cor Front and Ash sts, Portland, Or

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY

WAGNER & CO FLOURING MILLS EXclusively All kinds of flouring mill machinery a specialty. See circular

SELL & CO 180 AND 10 FRONT STREET, manufacturers of Threshers Horse Powers, Saw Mills and Portable Traction and Stationary Engines &c.

NK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 60 Front st. Portland, Or

H DODD & CO SOLE AGENTS, BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Plow Thresher Hainer & Schuttler Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

PP BURRELL & CO. WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, portable and stationary engines saw mills and all machinery a specialty, rubber and leather belting 33

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

I CLINTON RESIDENCE COR N EIGHTeenth and I Office Second and Ash 12tfm

C. P. GEIGER—HOMŒOPATHIST AND SURGEON Cambridge building Third and Morrison sts

A. C. FANTON HAS REMOVED TO ROOMS 5 and 7 Reid's block cor First and Pine sts. Residence 84 Fourth st

OTTO K. EINSWANGER HAS MOVED TO 47 Third and Morrison sts. above Couch's Hall. Telephone 264.

McLAIN VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office at Frazier's stable cor Fifth and Taylor sts.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

N. & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR Front and Ash sts Portland, Or

TT & MCLEAN WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st.

HAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, Nos 6 and 8 Front st. Portland, Or

SODA WORKS

THPOP & STURGIS—SODA AND MINeral waters, 43 and 45 Oak st. cor Fifth. Telephone 230.

MERCHANT BROKERS.

J. NORMAN—MERCHANDISE BROKER. Loans made on liberal terms. Agent I. Washington street.

CHISEL TOOTH SAW.

LM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTland Or sole agents for the original and genuine Chisel Tooth Saw, now made with our patent [illegible] which places it far in advance of all [illegible] worthless imitations.

MILL MACHINERY & ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.

M. & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTland Or sole agents for the Pacific Coast. We have many years experience in the manufacture of this class of machinery and valuable improvements, and our long experience and facilities for manufacturing enable us to fully supply the wants of millowners.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. HAWGOOD,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.
Abbe Building, 39 Washington St.
Portland, Oregon.

The Oregonian.

FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, JAN 18 7 45 P M

Places of Observation	Barm	Highest temp last 24 Hours	Lowest temp	Mean Ther	Rain fall in inch	State of Weath
Portland	30.3	40	34	37	00	Lt Rain
San Francisco	30.1	64	41	52	00	Fair
Red Bluff	30.1	68	34	NW	00	Clear
Sacramento	30.1	64	34	NW	00	Clear
Mendocino	30.1	54	36	NW	00	Clear
Ft Canby	30.1	46	41	Calm	00	Foggy
Roseburg	30.1	60	34	E	07	Rainy

Barometer is reduced to sea level. Temperature is given in degrees Fahrenheit. Rain fall is given in inches and hundredths.

THE NEW YEAR'S NUMBER.

Copies can be had at the various news stands and at this office. No better medium to send to Eastern people. Mailed from this office to any address in the United States for the price—10 cents per copy

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

Passed Milford yesterday to arrive here to day H Thompson, Sacramento.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

Gilman & Co. sell stock of furniture at [illegible] streets, N E [illegible] Merchants.

BRIEF MENTION

"Rosedale" at the New Market to-night

The January term of the state circuit court begins to-day.

The line to Astoria was down yesterday, hence no shipping news.

Miss R. De Forrest of Willamette university reads to-night in Y M C A. hall.

Bocaccio at the Casino this evening. Wednesday evening, Prince Methusalem.

Calvary Presbyterian church has decided to organize a Sunday-school in South Portland.

Dr. Watts delivered a temperance lecture in Y. M. C. A. hall to a fair-sized audience saturday evening

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Portland Mechanics' Fair will be held to-morrow evening. Eleven directors are to be elected.

George Ewry, who was injured on the Jefferson street ferry-boat two weeks ago, is no longer in danger and will soon have en rely recovered

George C. Miln, who abanc oned the pulpit for the stage, is about to desert the stage for the platform. His is a case of unappreciated genius.—*Minneapolis Tribune*

C. A. G." of Walla Wal a wishes information regarding the international survey between the United States and Canada, when the survey will be commenced, and to whom to apply for a situation. Will some one who knows answer through THE OREGONIAN"

PERSONAL

Mr J B. Huntington, founder of the town of Huntington, Oregon, is at the Donehar.

Mr. J N Goltra of Eugene, has been appointed leading clerk of the Lower House, by Chief Clerk Howlett.

Colonel R. S Gardner, U S Indian inspector and Mr W J Milroy, Indian agent at Yakima, arrived here yesterday, and are registered at the Merchant.

Mr. Lee Sutton, who left Portland in September, 1883, for St. Paul, with the Northern Pacific railroad force, has returned and is now in the general baggage department. Like hundreds of others he prefers the coast to the Mississippi valley.

Mr. M. Dement, who resigned the position of city attorney Saturday night, on account of ill health, has served the city faithfully and leaves office with the best wishes of his fellow-officers and his large circle of friends. His successor, Mr. A. H. Tanner, is well equipped to take up the work

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH

The steamship George W Elder sailed from San Francisco yesterday with the following passengers for Victoria and Puget sound ports

Victoria—D W Hewston, M. McKercher, D McEwen, M J Cameron, Miss S Finlayson, Miss M. Finlayson, W. A. McIntosh, W. H. Oliver, Charles E. Appleby, Mrs. J. Oliver, Miss Williams, J. Porter, J. B. Gardner, A. D. Tourtellott.

Port Townsend—Mrs C B Robertson, S. S. Gale.

Seattle—H A March, Mrs D Gilmore, J. Cohn, Captain D D Goocell, Mrs C A Karnes, C. B. Pierson.

Tacoma—E. H Clark, Mrs. C L Beach, C W Wilmington, T. Tolman, Mrs. J Butler, Miss A Williams, R. O Hall, J Muntz.

Agreeable to Have

Nomadine is so agreeable to take Hall's Catarrh Cure Feel and know it must be drive it. Sold by druggists 75 cents and the sooner you get an east in friend at the office for the Nomadine Dissolvent. The best medicine to correlate in the east.

Special Dry Goods Sale

Ladies do not fail to attend the great sale of silk velvets, dress goods at 11 o'clock this morning, at 10 A. M and 2 P. M. every day until further notice. PHILBRICK, 132 First st

Photographs of the new Portland hotel at Tacoma taken 5 W corner Pine and Morrison streets.

Northern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R's.

Whichever transcontinental line you may travel you will have for its principal connection the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. It runs the finest dining and sleeping cars in the world. Emigrant passengers carried on express trains by this line. Information cheerfully furnished by

L. H. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent O. R. & N. and all connecting lines, 124 Sixth street near Washington.

W. H. HASKELL, General Agent, corner Ash and First streets, Portland Or

The Pacific Express Company

This company is now prepared to transact a general express business at San Francisco, Portland and points on that line, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. It incorporates in two states and territories and has reliable connections to all parts of the United States and Europe. For rates and other information apply at Nos. 8 and 10 Washington street.

R. H. BROWNING, Joint Agent Pacific and Northern Pacific Express Companies

World's Fair New Orleans

Secure your berths on Mr Maxwell Ash street dock and before they are reserved for famous R. R. Route and travel over the shortest and finest equipped railway from St. Paul to the east or south

W. H. MEAD Gen'l A t. No 4 Washington st.

New Orleans Exposition

People who desire to travel to New Orleans and return cheaply, will please call at my office 124 First, second door to de pot. W. H. MAXWELL, Gen'l Agt. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R'y. 34 Front street, Portland, Or

The Quaker Dairy

No. 22 Yamhill street open day and night. Hot rolls and muffins in all varieties, chops, steaks, oysters, etc cooked to order at all hours.

The proper Carriage to take home in. The finest in the U. S. and B. T. Cox Lily all went Jan, Chief badge.

Just arrived at A Ho ch's 350 Cent English wool caps, 200 100 overcoats which will be sold at cost

The Baby's Grat [illegible] and Pretty Miss Nellie, at Edward Dekum & Co's

CITY NOTICES.

Prentice's Music store.

Go to Klein's for oysters.

Best concert and party music Nevord 15 Morrison

Cash Luncheon choice cuts Duffy, First and Jefferson

Frontier Wood Yard—As the old stand, foot of Jefferson street.

Barber the locks, fifth and sewing machine repairer at 254 Yamhill

Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, No 39 Stark street. Every man an artist.

Steinway & Sons' pianos—best in the world. H Shindler agent, 234 First street.

Weidler Pharmacy prescriptions carefully filled. First and Stark streets.

Choice brands of wines, Liquors and cigars at the Metropolitan, corner First and Alder

After the opera, supper go to Fred Foster's for oysters and refreshments. Cash no credit.

Everybody takes coffee at I. Greiner's in Tom coffee house and check restaurant, 6 North First.

Harrison carriages run to and from all boats and depots to and from all parts of the city. Telephone No 40.

Harrison's Sewing Machine Store, 147 Third street, Portland, Or. General agent for the two Famous Singer Sewing Machines and dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and repair parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS

The Voltaic Belt Co of Marshall Mich offer to send their celebrated Electro Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality, lack of nerve force, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup should always be used when children are teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cts. a bottle.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington street, cor 1st. Oysters in every style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE.—The Jefferson street ferry slip, which has been improved by the city, is now in excellent repair, but the work has not yet been paid for. Undoubtedly the city, having authorized the improvement through its common council, will have to foot the bills, and it is likely to be an expense upon all the taxpayers. It was intended by the council when it passed the ordinance for this improvement, that it should be assessed to the adjacent property owners, but this will not be easy to do. Several have already given notice that they will resist such assessment as the courts have been invoked for restraining orders against the city. In view of Judge Smith's recent decision that assessments for street improvements cannot be made upon property to a greater amount than it is benefitted, the city will find it hard work to collect anything from some of these property owners. With the exception of the plank sidewalk built on suits along the south side of Jefferson street, between Front and Water, it can hardly be said that any part of the improvement is a benefit to the adjoining property. The Jefferson street ferry, however, is very much benefited and to this company the improvement was absolutely necessary. That such an ordinance could have been passed by the city council, without even one member of that body opposing it in debate or by vote, or even inquiring or understanding in what the improvement consisted, seems very strange to a great many people. It is probable that not all the council men were cognizant of the nature of the improvement, but not being directly interested, no attention was paid to the matter. What the city most needs is not a new charter, but a majority of members in the common council, who, besides being honest themselves will be watchful of public interests and will prevent the imposing of heavy and unnecessary burdens upon the taxpayers.

TO BE HOVE DOWN.—The Chesebrough was towed up to this city from Astoria by the Oklahama, arriving here yesterday morning, and is now moored at Gibson dock. She will in a few days be taken over to the east side and hove down for repairs. Four bids have been put in to the owners, by as many different contractors, to do the repairing, and they will be opened today. These bids were made, it is said, without any knowledge of how the vessel was injured, except that the leak was not great. John Holland was asked to bid, but declined to do so until he could examine the vessel. He will do so this morning, and the other bids will not be opened until he has had a chance. Captain Bosworth, who is acting for the owners, will have the letting of the contract, or may, if he sees fit, have the work done by the day

THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER.—The new city charter as planned out, amended and adopted by the common council was being put in shape by a special committee last evening. This committee, consisting of Council men Adams, Sears, Forbes and Holland, have been appointed for the express purpose of going to Salem and urging upon the legislature its particular charter, which they desire the city to have. The other, and more complicated charter, which however is intended to work many needed reforms, as ratified by the board of trade, will also be presented and urged upon the legislature at out the same time by Hon H W Corbett.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN FAIRFOWL.—Yesterday morning Captain J G. Fairfowl died at his residence, corner Nineteenth and G streets, after two months illness, aged 62 years and 6 months. His trouble was paralysis. He came to Portland about fifteen years ago, as second officer of the Oriflamme, and served in like capacity on other steamers of the North Pacific transportation company for several years. Of late years he had been engaged as stevedore in this city. Captain Fairfowl was a native of Philadelphia, and has lived on the coast since 1849. He leaves a wife and five children. The remains will be taken to San Francisco for burial.

COLUMBIA BAR IMPROVEMENT.—The following bids have been received and opened by the U. S engineer for the construction of four barges to be used in the work of improving the mouth of the Columbia river: Pacquet & Smith, $22,300; John F Steffen $21,400; Bulger & McKinnon, $34,732; John H Rutter, Astoria, $31,960. Also for the construction of wharf and trestle for improving the mouth of the Columbia river Pacquet & Smith, $3385; N J Blagen & Co., $3680; Henry Hansen, Astoria $6150; Louis Holt, Astoria, $3540. Surprenant & Ferguson, Astoria, $3850. None of the contracts have yet been awarded

THE BAPTIST REVIVAL.—One week ago it was thought that the revival services at the Baptist church would conclude with the past week, but the attendance and interest have been so great that it would seem unwise to discontinue them, so they will be held every evening during the present week. Yesterday the congregations were unusually large and attentive, arguing well for the special services this week. At the close of the evening sermon the pastor baptized eight into the fellowship of the church. It is difficult to say when they will close. The meeting to night will be a praise and conference meeting

CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A LITTLE GIRL.—John Barnes, a man of whom no good is known, was on Saturday held to answer before the next grand jury, by Justice Redmond, to the charge of criminal assault, his victim, who completely identifies him, being a little girl, only 8 years of age, named Lucy Fatland. The prisoner was unable to furnish any bonds, and was committed to the county jail. His face is of the vicious type, and will not act in his favor in court. The police know him well, and say that he has already served one term in the penitentiary

SNOW IN THE INLAND EMPIRE.—Trains on the main line of the O. R & N are only detained very slightly by the snow fall, and the Pacific express is due to arrive here at 8 this morning. There is considerable snow on the Blue mountains, and trains on the Baker City branch are likely to be held several hours. The line was blown east of Kamela (just beyond the summit of the Blue mountains) last night, hence news of the movement of trains could not be learned

BUILT FOR SPEED.—Captain U B Scott's new steamer, the Telephone, was towed up the river yesterday and tied up at the wharf at the foot of Washington. Upon first glance a stranger, the observer as a boat that is capable of more than ordinary power and speed. She is quite narrow, considering her length, but her wheel is nearly as large as that of the R. R. Thompson or Wide West, with corresponding engines and machinery. The date of her trial trip has not yet been announced

WILL GRADUATE NEXT MONTH.—Graduating exercises of the Portland high school will be held in Masonic hall February 13. The following named pupils constitute the graduating class: Clyde A. Dunaway, Daniel J. Shurkey, Charles A. Strauss, Henry S. McGowan, Annie L. Tilton, Annie E. Knox, Julia I. Copperthwaite, Mary A. Peterson, Ella L. Darker, Mary B. Moore and Leona M. Guild

THE TROUBLE WITH THE TELEPHONE CABLE.—The men dragging for the telephone cable have found that it was not broken, but simply pulled from its fastening on the west bank of the river and carried so far down the stream that it will have to be relaid from the east side. This cannot be done until a boom of logs which is now in the way has been towed off. The logs will probably be removed to-day, and the cable will then be taken up and relaid.

WANTS TO COMMUNICATE.—James S Volk, of 25 East Forty ninth street, New York city, desires Doc Waldo of Walla Walla, Marion county, to communicate with him to above address

SELECT READINGS AT Y M C A

The first entertainment of a course of lectures, concerts and readings to be given by the Y M C A will take place this evening at 8 o'clock. The principal feature will consist of select readings by Miss B de Forrest, the talented instructress of elocution at Willamette university. Miss de Forrest has already acquired an enviable reputation in California, and during her short stay in Oregon has become favorably known. Prof. C. M. Schenck, for thirteen years musical professor at California state university, will render two piano solos and Mr Fred Coffin of this city two vocal selections. The following is the programme

PART I.

Instrumental	Prof C M Schenck
Recitation	The Records of the Rolls — Miss B de Forrest
Solo	Little Sister and I — Miss Belle Forrest
Solo	Mr Fred W Coffin
Recitation	Mrs Hall's experience in the Sisters' Kitchen — Miss B de Forrest

PART II.

Piano Solo	Prof C M Schenck
Recitation	Whistling, a Novel
Solo	Miss B de Forrest
Solo	Mr Fred W Coffin
Recitation	The Little Hatchet Story — Miss B de Forrest

Admission 25 cents

A BORROWER'S PROTEST

LINN COUNTY, Jan. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

As a borrower, and having a mortgage on my farm, I wish THE OREGONIAN to stick to the plan of letting the owners of property pay their own taxes on their land and not oblige them to expose their affairs and be stigmatized for paying no taxes when we have to pay from two to three per cent in extra interest. The law as it stands gives a golden harvest for brokers and shysters. THOMAS JONES, (a Granger.)

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS.

"ROSEDALE, OR THE RIFLE BALL

Our citizens should not forget the benefit performances at the New Market theater this week by the popular Grisme Davies combination for the uniform fund of Company G. This is a good opportunity for friends of the company and others to aid in every worthy cause, and at the same time witness the leading military event of the day. Placed upon the stage on a grander scale than ever before attempted in this city. The fancy drills and bayonet exercises of themselves worth going to see, and the grand ball given in the fourth act, when Elliott Grey's soldiers come to his rescue, will be the finest picture ever seen here. A full orchestra will be present, uniformed members of the company will act as ushers, and many other attractions will be added. Each lady present at any of these performances will receive a handsome souvenir programme

THE OPERA

To-night and to-morrow night Von Suppe's charming opera, "Boccaccio," will receive final performances. It is produced specially for the benefit of those who could not go to see it during the storm.

On Wednesday evening, for the first time in this city, Johann Strauss "Prince Methusalem," with the following cast

Prince Methusalem	Jerome Wilson
Princess Pulcheli (sigismund's daughter)	Rose Coghlan
Sigismund, duke of Pescadori	Arthur Rehan
Cyprian, duke of Bicarah	Mark Hogan
Troubadour, a commoner	Louis Dumont
Polk, master of ceremonies	Frank Wilson
Ambassador, prime minister	Geo Wilkins
Two ambassadors	Chas Marsh
Monthabaur, from Bicarah	W C Loveland
Sophie, wife of Cyprian	Eva Norn
Bjadi, a soldier	Louise Edgar

Following is a synopsis of the argument. Nowhere in particular lie the principalities of Trocadero and Bicarah, ruled respectively by the dukes Sigismund and Cyprian. Sigismund, whose army is small and finances ditto, desires to marry his daughter Pulchella to Prince Methusalem, the son of the doughty Cyprian. The latter accordingly repairs, together with his wife and Pulchella, to Sigismund's court for a double purpose, namely, to build up his shattered constitution and bring the young people together. These love each other at first sight, and the marriage ceremony is performed. While the wedding festivities are in progress, announcement is made to Sigismund that a revolution has broken out in Bicarah and Cyprian dethroned. A symphony in honor of the wedded couple, composed by Trombonius, a young musician, was part of the festivities. On receipt of the news of the revolution Sigismund orders the festivities stopped. He forbids Methusalem to join his wife, but the prince steals past the sentries, and climbs to her window-sill, where they sing a charming love duet.

The second act opens in a street in Trocadero. It is late at night and Trombonius returning from the wedding with rage is captured by brigands. These, finding his pockets empty, join him in a conspiracy to overthrow Sigismund. In the scene then changes to Sigismund's palace, where Cyprian, Sophia and Methusalem, unaware of their misfortune, gaily partake of the morning meal. Sigismund's manner soon toward them is very overbearing, but his changes his tune when Cyprian receives a letter announcing the recovery of his youngest son from a sickness. He tells Cyprian the news of his dethronement, curtly refusing the latter any aid in quelling the insurrection. The arrival is announced of Mandlebaum and Feinerstein, deputies of the insurgents, who offer the crown of Bicarah to Sigismund, who accepts.

The third act opens with a gala day in the streets of Trocadero. Cyprian and Sophia appear as organ-grinders, and amuse the populace with a song narrating their ill-fortune and showing up Sigismund's treachery. The various scenes of their sufferings are coarsely depicted on a canvas standard, which they carry. They are joined by Trombonius and his band, and invite the people to rebel against Sigismund. In the mean time Pulcinella gives Methusalem his certificate of generalissimo of the army of Trocadero, which Sigismund has withheld from him. Methusalem takes command and with the people's aid brings Sigismund to terms. Both dukes now and cate leaving their countries as the joint domains of Methusalem and his charming wife.

WEATHER REPORT.

8 30 A M BULLETINS

Baker City—Snowing, calm thermometer 24 2 inches snow.
Dalles—Snowing, calm thermometer 24 1 foot snow.
Walla Walla—Cloudy, calm thermometer 20.
Wallula—Cloudy calm thermometer 20.
Umatilla—Cloudy calm thermometer 28 no snow in 24 hours.
Lookout—Cloudy calm thermometer 30 looks like rain, no snow in 4 hours.
La Grande—Cloudy calm thermometer 0 4 inches snow last night 12 inches snow on ground.
Meacham—Snowing, calm thermometer 31 7 inches snow.
Kamela—Cloudy, calm thermometer 34 10 inches snow on ground 16 inches last night.
Willows—Snowing fine, nearly rain, calm thermometer 30 no snow last night.
Eldorado—Snowing, lightly thermometer 31 1 inch snow last night.
Cello—Cloudy calm, thermometer 29 1 inch snow last night.
Dalles—Cloudy, calm thermometer 28.
Hood River—Cloudy calm very little snow last night.
Bonneville—Cloudy wind light down thermometer 8.
Ferrydale—Heavy fog, calm thermometer 8.
Huntington—Cloudy calm thermometer 29.
Unionville—Snowing, calm thermometer 30 4 inches snow last night.
Hillyard—Cloudy calm thermometer 30 4 inches snow last night.
Wyeth—Cloudy calm, thermometer 30 3 inches snow.
Cold Creek—Cloudy calm thermometer 0.

THE HOTELS

OCCIDENTAL.

J Weir Fremont
J Gavin do
J Gunn do
W Gwinn McLaughlin
R M Croll Astoria
C Keller Cal
M Lazar Lafayette
W Mudge & family
J W Nelson McKays
M Turner do
North Fork Indiana
C E Ward do
M Myers do
J B Hendricks Hillsboro
C Hull Iowa
T Hurd do
J Squires Illinois
W Underwood Salem
F Hellmann do
E Malker Wasco
W Lewis Dayton
J Hall Lewis River
W Hurd Oakland
W Blair Lafayette
H Blair do
B Brims Scio
R St John Astoria
C Kendall do
E N Hendricks Brownsville
S F Kline Turner
C P Wright do
J Wells Dayton
I Small Butteville

ST CHARLES.

Chas Ash Divide
I Burlington do
C C Jackson Hills
South Hillsboro
Jas McMahon do
D Swarts do
H Everett Dallas
H Keyes Salem
M Cavanagh Dayton
Miss Sullivan do
W H Reynolds do
F S Wheeler Cornelius
Miss Shoup Salem
Butler Parker
Miss Sheppard Butteville
Miss Skipps Baker City
Wm Humphreys Wasco
W W Cushing Hillsboro
J Hall Iowa
J Gilbert Illinois
J Smith Dallas
J Hall Salem
H Hall Salem
J Ward Corbett
J Brown Salem
I Parker Oakland
S B Burke Scio
J Hall Iowa
J Ross do
W Phillips Wasco
W W Cushing Hillsboro

QUIMBY

D W Small Walla Walla
C A Ford N W York
W Mc Valla Walla
J H Aldrich Idaho
Mr M A Green Walla Walla
J W Barkhurst Tacoma
I M Bennett Corvallis
John Bugg City
N Lewis Tacoma
A D Swift do
J Reed do
J A Walker Walla Walla
W Burrell Portland
F Burrell Portland
Mrs Skipps Baker City
Wm Humphreys Wasco

MERCHANT

I W Moore St Paul
D H Moore do
W H Mohr Astoria
Mr Hall & wife Walla Walla
T De Cou Cal
I W Estes Moapa
W H Wise Astoria
C C Chapman do
C Nyrop Iowa
Mrs Shull & child
B B Burnside
H C Wentworth Lafayette
W S Stuart Indiana
J Jones Wall Walla
J M Smith Seattle
N I Smith Townsend
A Wendler Tacoma
J Hill Salem
C W Simpson Walla Walla
J Graham do
G Wheeler Cal
H Mengler Dallas
Chas Miller do
T G Adler Hillsboro
Chas Conklin do

THE GILMAN

H Lewis Dayton
W O Hall Walla Walla
Mrs Hall do
E Wilson Dallas
C W Simpson Walla Walla
J Graham do
I M Smith Seattle
C Wheeler Cal
H Mengler Dallas

Mrs Shumway to wed Mr Smith, Monday, January 19, 1885, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr and Mrs Hill, Portland Heights. Friends invited. No cards.

Endorse 1 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best method to circulate in the east.

To Regain Health

Use Dr Henley's Celery Beef and Iron

RAILWAY INCORPORATION.

A Company to Finish the Narrow-Gauge to Portland.

Capital Stock $500 000. Incorporators from this and other Willamette Valley Counties—Work Likely to Commence Soon

Articles of incorporation of the Portland and Willamette Valley railroad were filed in the office of the county clerk yesterday. The incorporators are A. R. Burbank, H. Hardy, J. H. Wilkins, W. D. Fenton, P. J. Gates, W. Keith, R. P. Bird, R. R. Duniel, W. M. Tweed and J. W. Watts, of Lafayette, in the county of Yamhill; T. Berth, T. S. Powell, A. W. Lucas, D. T. Stanley, William Dawson and N. B. Gregg, of Monmouth, in the county of Polk; A. Coolidge, R. C. Geer and J. C. Russell, of Silverton, in the county of Marion; Robert Bentham, W. F. Price, jr., J. C. Johnson, R. F. Ashby, H. A. Johnson, jr., at Harrisburg, in the county of Linn; Charles F. Johns, H. T. Deacon, George W. Crystal, Goodman Hubbard, William Grant and F. G. Richmond, of Dallas, in the county of Polk; Peter Hume, F. M. Moyer, Oliver P. Coshow, W. R. Kirk, Thomas Kay and R. N. Thompson, of Brownsville, in the county of Linn; W. S. Ladd, R. C. Leonard, R. R. Kopp, William Reed, Van B. DeLashmutt, Aaron Meier, J. C. Chapman, Ira F. Powers, John Schuerer, J. J. Covne, C. B. Smith and William Galbreath, of the county of Multnomah, and state of Oregon.

The business enterprises and occupations in which said corporation is to engage are, (first,) the construction, equipment, operation and management of a railroad and telegraph or telephone line from the city of Portland, across the Tualtin river, at or near Bridgeport, in Washington county, to a point of connection with the present constructed line of the Oregonian Railway company, in Iowell's prairie, at or near the town of Dundee, in the county of Yamhill, a distance of thirty miles, more or less, and thence, to the Willamette river at a point near to Rodger's landing, in Yamhill county, aforesaid, also of a railroad and telegraph or telephone line to be constructed from the city of Salem, or North Salem, in an easterly direction to a point of connection with said Oregonian Railway company's constructed line in Howell's prairie, Marion county, a distance of eight miles, more or less, also to build branch lines of lines from any point or points on said hereinbefore designated railroads, or lines, or such extensions thereof—with power to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise—or to operate, prorate or work in conjunction with any other railway or railroads with which this corporation's said designated lines of railway may connect, and to extend said lines of railway so as to be acquired, leased, operated or prorated with, to a point of connection with any other railway or railroad terminating at or near the Pacific ocean, in said state of Oregon, and to be owned, leased and operated, or held or operated in connection with or as a portion of this corporation's main line from Portland aforesaid, or of any one of its branches as may at any time be deemed by it advisable. (Second.) To purchase, construct, lease or charter and to operate one or more steamboats, or barges, or both, in navigating the waters of the Willamette and Columbia rivers and their tributaries, and in carrying freight, passengers and merchandise thereon, and charging tolls therefor and operating said steamboat or steamboats, barge or barges, in connection with any one or all of the railroads hereinbefore designated. The duration of the corporation shall be perpetual.

The principal office and place of business of the corporation shall be in the city of Portland. The capital stock shall be $500,000, in shares of $50 each, with power to increase when required.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the corporation this company shall have power to borrow money over freight receipts or certificates, and give its promissory note or notes, bond or bonds, or other instrument as of a like nature, secured by a mortgage or mortgages, on a trust deed or trust deeds, of any or all of its property rights, or franchises, or either, or all.

Application will be made to the legislature for a charter, and it is expected that work will be commenced as soon as spring opens will prove a good paying investment and be great benefit to the city.

The Oregonian Railway Company, limited, has no connection with the above enterprise.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

CHEHALIS, Jan 17.—The trial of Frank Reed for killing Frank Berner with a saloon at Toledo last August began yesterday morning. The jury selected to try the case consisted of the following persons: William West (foreman), S. Sporenberg, Charles Joy, John Runyar, T. B. Buchanan, John Alexander, Joel Fay, George Mills, W. Jones, James Yarlet, L. W. Sanderson, Thomas Doverease.

The witnesses examined for the prosecution were C. Briggs, C. House, J. Loughron, Frank McNeil, John Lopes, Mrs. A. Bernier, H. Metz, jr., W. Wilmond. The witnesses on behalf of the defense were Frank Reed, the defendant, Charles Reed, D. J. S. Herndon and Dr. H. E. Garner.

The evidence for the prosecution seemed to show that deceased and defendant had quarreled over a ring belonging to the wife of the deceased, and that Reed, maddened with liquor, had secured a butcher knife and, after a further quarrel with Bernier, stabbed him in the arm, inflic

The Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Jan 12

Monday ends the weather bro[ken] from this after[noon] The usual [illegible] reports now show it different parts will probably [illegible] reaching, with a severe [illegible] The Columbia and Willamette rivers have been falling, but will show increase Tuesday

Portland Exchange—Bids 60 asked 70 Sales 25 shares Chamber of Commerce—Asked 100 bid Sales 5 shares

The Elwood: Bark John N Jackson 68 tons, comes to the order for Portland

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO—Jan 11 Arrived—Schr Rose City from Portland

Sailed Jan 11 Ship Peter Iredale, for Portland; Bark Forest Queen, Honolulu; bk Fanny Pauline, for Puget Sound; brig Parker Brothers, for Portland; schr Mary Ellen Hall, for Portland; James Stillman, for Columbia River

SAN FRANCISCO—Jan 5—Arrived—Ship Queen of the Ocean, from Portland; bk Wellington, Grays Harbor; bk Dictator, Willapa; 7 months Ocean Queen, from Portland; bk Northern Light, Puget Sound

Sailed Jan 5th, Ship Mary Thurlow, for Portland; bk Alice Kimball, for Victoria; Schr Queen of the Pacific, for Port Blakely; Schr Queen of the Fleet, for Port Gamble; Schr Queen of the Ocean, for Puget Sound

ASTORIA, Jan 12—Wind, down

NEW YORK, Jan —Cleared—Bk St Paul, for San Francisco

LIVERPOOL—Sailed Jan 10—Ship Lizzie Ellen, for Portland

HONOLULU—Sailed Jan 1—Bk Amelia Hamilton, for Mahukona; bk Mahukona, for Sydney

PORT GAMBLE—Sailed Jan 1—Bk Amelia Hamilton, for Mahukona; bk Mahukona, for Sydney

PORT TOWNSEND—Sailed Jan 1—Bk Amelia Hamilton, for Mahukona; bk Mahukona, for Sydney

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed Dec 29—Bk Mary Pratt, for Honolulu

Sailed Dec 31—Schr Alaska, for Port Blakely

Sailed Dec 31—Schr Queen of the Pacific, for Port Blakely

Sailed Dec 31—Schr Queen of the Fleet, for Port Gamble

Sailed Dec 31—Schr Queen of the Ocean, for Puget Sound

Sailed Dec 31—Schr Queen Victoria, for Victoria

ASTORIA—Sailed Jan 1—Str Columbia, for Portland

NEW YORK—Sailed Jan 1—Str Queen, for Portland

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SHIPPING NOTES

The Cooper Bros & Co Colonial fleet [illegible] be Liverpool

The Erin: [illegible] Tides Sailed from [illegible] Dec 28 for this port

The Elwood: Bark John N Jackson 68 tons, comes to the order for Portland

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO—Jan 5 Arrived—Schr Rose City from Portland

Sailed Jan 5 Ship Peter Iredale, for Portland; Bark Forest Queen, Honolulu; bk Fanny Pauline, for Puget Sound; brig Parker Brothers, for Portland; schr Mary Ellen Hall, for Columbia River; James Stillman, for Columbia River

SAN FRANCISCO—Jan 5—Arrived—Ship Queen of the Ocean, from Portland; bk Wellington, Grays Harbor; bk Dictator, Willapa; 7 months Ocean Queen, from Portland; bk Northern Light, Puget Sound

Sailed Jan 5th, Ship Mary Thurlow, for Portland; bk Alice Kimball, for Victoria; Schr Queen of the Pacific, for Port Blakely; Schr Queen of the Fleet, for Port Gamble; Schr Queen of the Ocean, for Puget Sound

ASTORIA, Jan 12—Wind, down

NEW YORK, Jan —Cleared—Bk St Paul, for San Francisco

LIVERPOOL—Sailed Jan 10—Ship Lizzie Ellen, for Portland

HONOLULU—Sailed Jan 1—Bk Amelia Hamilton, for Mahukona; bk Mahukona, for Sydney

PORT GAMBLE—Sailed Jan 1—Bk Amelia Hamilton, for Mahukona; bk Mahukona, for Sydney

PORT TOWNSEND—Sailed Jan 1—Bk Amelia Hamilton, for Mahukona; bk Mahukona, for Sydney

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed Dec 29—Bk Mary Pratt, for Honolulu

Sailed Dec 31—Schr Alaska, for Port Blakely

Sailed Dec 31—Schr Queen of the Pacific, for Port Blakely

Sailed Dec 31—Schr Queen of the Fleet, for Port Gamble

Sailed Dec 31—Schr Queen of the Ocean, for Puget Sound

Sailed Dec 31—Schr Queen Victoria, for Victoria

ASTORIA—Sailed Jan 1—Str Columbia, for Portland

NEW YORK—Sailed Jan 1—Str Queen, for Portland

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the post office at Portland, Oregon, January 14, 1884. Persons calling for the letters will please state the date on which they are advertised.

WOMEN'S LIST

[illegible] Mrs M A — Green Mrs E C
[illegible] Mrs Susannah — Green Mrs H S
[illegible] Mrs Mary — Hibbard Mrs H
[illegible] Miss Nellie — Hibbard Miss Ella
[illegible] Mrs Mattie — Hibbard Mrs Ida
[illegible] Miss Mollie — Hibbard Mrs L
[illegible] Mrs Wm — Hunt Mrs H D
[illegible] — Harrison Miss Minnie
[illegible] — Hanson Chloe
[illegible] Miss Jennie — Henry Jennie
[illegible] Mrs Minnie E — Hanna Mrs Mary J
[illegible] Mrs D A — Hike Miss Ingel C
[illegible] Mrs Charles — Hoe chane Mrs M A
[illegible] Mrs Phillip L — Hollister Mrs H B
[illegible] Mrs Mary A — Hoffman Mrs Rosa
[illegible] Mrs Caroline — Holman Miss Ruth
[illegible] Mrs Mary A — Holman Miss Dilsi
— Hodges, Miss Alice
— Hastings, Miss May

Ikens Ille

John on Mrs Emma
Jordan Mrs
Jones Mrs

Kamkin, Mrs Dorthy
King Mrs Lucy M
Keith Mrs Ptuk

Lane Mrs Mrs O P
Lent Mrs Harry
Langley Mrs A M
Lincoln Mrs D
Laughlin Mrs Helen
Lund Mrs Eliz Beth

Moon Miss Annie
McGrath Miss Mollie
Mont j Mrs H G
Meers Mrs L S

[illegible] Mrs Virginia R — Pond a Alice
[illegible] Mrs Annie — Pope Mrs H
[illegible] Mrs Hattie — Perry Miss Katie
[illegible] Mrs Della — Parmer Miss Nannie
Leed Mrs Henry — Pabst Mrs Andrew
Lewis, Mrs Delia
Lee Mrs Will
Lee Miss Mrs W J

Roberts Miss Sarah A
Rowley Miss Clemmie
Rickey Mrs Sarah
Rumsey, Mrs Callahan
Reid Mrs Ford
Richards, Mrs C A

Evans Mrs Sarah
Evans Miss Eliza
Engelbrecht Miss G
English Mrs Caroline
English Mrs Mary A

Schoel Mrs C
Scott Sarah A Mrs
Scott Mrs Lucinda
Small Miss Eugenia
Small Mrs Matilda
Small Mrs Robert
Stephens, Mrs Ida F
Storrs, Mrs Will

Farrel Mrs L A
Frank Mrs C
Fraser Mrs Myrtle
Flood Miss Nellie
Fleming Mrs Thos
Fillmore Rose

White, Minnie
White, Mrs Mary A
Wilson Miss Phebe
Wilson, Miss Sarah
Williams Miss Lizzie

Gray, Miss Mary C
Gray Miss Ella
Gilmore Miss Ida
Gustafson Miss Lillie C
Goldsmith Mrs Lizzie

MEN'S LIST

Ashton Jem — Lenn Rev W F — Van Richard
Wiley Alfred C — Lewis John J — Hall J J
Angle, F H — Lewis Thomas — Wilson J
Arthurs W J — Lewis Robert — Winkler, Walter
Armstrong F H — Leach Charley — Neal Charlie
Anderson A — Lockhart Ivers — Wilson John
Anderson Thos — Lamb Jas — Wilson Thos
Anderson Erik — Lee Hon O — Wonham Jas
Barker E B — Northup Johns
Barrow W M — Nelson, J

Bush N P — Glenn Jos — Ordeman, Fred
Bowman, Berry — Gleim Jos — Ostrand I
Bradley James — Gleim J B — O Donnell Wm
Bartlett Ellis — Gibson Frank — Orchard Pl Works
Barker Chas — Gabriel Wm — Olson A F
Bays Geo F — Gotchell Harry — Olson A F
Boggs John C — Gordon, Rev T — Ockwitz J H
Boggs John A — Green J — Ockobock A W
Bear John A — Green S
Beckford Frank — Bariver John — Putnam F B
Barnes Adams — Gramsaug in Mpeglon, John
Bush Nat — Harris Geo — Paige, J
Bates J W — Garretson, B L — Perkins, J A
Bach Herman — Gurwood, Jno F — Powers Jas A
Bates Wm — Gust Albert — Pool Thos P
Bailey Wm — Gale George L — Loschocker Hugo
Bell Frank — Gilmore, M — Parrott Newton
Bates R H S — Gray, W H — Prettyman J F
Bates Thomas M — Pritchard Geo
Ballard — Rauch Edward — Plunkett Frank
Bullard, Charlie — Rubens George — Cleveland
Bloom John — Hedges J — Rose
Baker Mevin — Heater A — Powell Frank
Barnes, M C — Hicks H — Prentice Cod
Berglan D K — Hilger Arthur H
Bailey D A — Hall Chas — Quinn J W
Bryant Chas — Robuck, H H
Cox Edward — Hockinson A — Reynolds Eddie
Cox C F — Hopkins Thos — Richards P C
Cox W A — Hoffman J — Rice, Albert
Cox John — Hurlburt Frank — Richardson Co
Cox C L — Huffman, Ben — Rich David P
Caton, Daniel — Hamle W J — Richards Chas
Caton Peter — Hopkins T — Reed Jos
Cornell John — Halpin, Charles — Reed S B
Coe Whitney — Hartman John — Rees H
Cook Amos — Haley, E — Rogers, E W
Cook — Heill Henry — Raley W H
Bunkhardt C — Henderson Robt — Raley A J
Cox Charley — Hall C A — Rivers, Lewis W
Cox — Harris, Thos — Rose, F W
Comstock — Harris T — Rodney D A
Coal Mine D M — Harrington J — Rhodes John
Cooks W D — Hamm H — Rowe, Thos I
Cowles Thad — Hartwell Burnham — Smith
Cox Wm — Holmes R
Cox Jno — Howard W A — Stanton C W
Cox Geo — Howell George — Stone C I
Cox Wm — Hawkins J C — Sawyer S P
Cook, D W — Sherman, Samuel Jr
Cox J W — Ricks M I — Salt Co Detroit

Tarrh D W — Peterson H
Tyrrell Albert — Valley Mrs S
Tolbert Samuel — Tebbel Conway
Tolbert J — Sidge F J
Tilley Bruno — Sitting Bruno
Tuttle D S — Stoutenburgh Jr — Stoutney Fred I
Tuttle H O — Kearney Will — Shirey Harry C
Tuttle — Keyes J A — Shell & Mitchell
Tuttle — Kober Ira — Shrum Nevil
Tuttle — Kuhler Wm — Stockton C H
Tuttle — Kirk Jno — Shipp Geo
Tuttle — Kelly Mike — Stuart Thos
Tuttle — Kearney Mat — Scott Chas
Tuttle — Kelly Jno — Smith Wm
Tuttle — Kelly Jno — Smith Jno
Tuttle — Kelly Jno — Smith Jno
Tuttle — Kelly Jno — Smith Jno